BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

More Particulars of the Great Battle—The Battle not yet Ended.

ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Two heavy trains of wounded arrived this afternoon from Burnt Bridge, near Ringgold, and we have further particulars of the battle, which enables us to correct former unsatisfactory reports that have come in.

The principal correction we have to make is that the enemy's line was formed on the West of Chickamauga river, and not on Pea Vine creek, as reported. After two days desperate fighting, Rosecrans was driven several miles from his position, and our right flank took and held the road to Chattanooga, by which he received supplies. Last night our right was one and a half miles advanced on that road, cutting off the enemy completely from Chattanooga, which was seven miles distant. On Sunday night Rosecrans abandoned the field and selected a new position on the mountains. Monday morning, skirmishing occurred as our troops pushed forward, and about 2 p. m., cannonading was heard in the front. From the best information we can obtain the enemy has concentrated on Mission Ridge. Longstreet was to advance against them this morning. Our loss is stated to reach from ten to fifteen thousand; that of the enemy much greater. To the killed we have to add Gen'ls Deshler, and Hood, who died after amputation. Many General officers were wounded. Two Yankee Generals are known to be killed—Little and Thomas. Two trains with 1200 prisoners have arrived here. Breckinridge's Division fought nobly and lost thirteen hundred out of sixteen hundred men.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 22.

Gov. Bonham's Message was read to-day at 1 p. m. He recommends that a military force be raised, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one to be mounted with a proportioned force of cavalry and artillery, to arrest apprehended raiding parties of the enemy. This force includes all ablebodied citizens between 16 and 60, not in the Confederate service, or otherwise legally exempt; also those who have employed substitutes, and those who are becoming citizens and those having domiciles. The Governor asks the Legislature to adopt a policy to mitigate the evils of impressment by the Confederate government; also asks additional legislation as to the furnishing of labor for coast defence, recommending impressment of it, including free negroes.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—There was nothing by the central train this evening, except the statement that firing was heard in the direction of Rapidan. Our Commissioner, in an official interview yesterday with Commissioner Meredith, submitted to the proposition for the exchange of officers, but no definite reply could be given until the authorities at Washington are consulted. The community is much elated to-day by news from Northern Georgia. Recognition rumors current this evening, though not traceable to any reliable source.

Skirmishing on the Rappahannock—Suppression of Shinplasters, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* says a considerable cavalry fight took place yesterday, beginning near Madison Court House. Our forces fell back some three or four miles. There was also artillery firing at the several Fords yesterday by the enemy.

The Legislature has passed an act suppressing the circulation of the issue of small notes as currency by counties, cities and towns.

From Charleston—Heavy Firing, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 23.—Last evening our Parrot guns on Sullivan's Island opened a more rapid fire upon the enemy than has been heard here for the past fortnight.—The fire was maintained all night and continues this morning.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept 23.—Our fire against the enemy has been steady all day and still continues. Gen. Beauregard having received a dispatch from Gen. Bragg announcing a complete victory over Rosecrans, at noon a national salute of one hundred guns was fired by order from each of our batteries, even Fort Sumter joined in the salute.

Battle Imminent in Virginsa.

GORDONSVILLE, Sept. 22, 9 p. m.—The enemy's cavalry force occupied Madison Court House last night. Fighting took place nearly all day to day at Jack's Shop. Nothing but cavalry engaged on both sides. Our cavalry fell back to Liberty Mills. One portion of the enemy has gone to our left and reached Ruckersville. It is believed it is their intention to reach Charlottesville to destroy the Railroad. We took about one hundred sharp shooters. It is reported the enemy have crossed the Rapidan with infantry and artillery. If so a battle will take place this week.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND Sept. 23.—The *World* of the 21st has a dispatch from Louisville 21st, which says that our army under Rosecrans has been badly beaten and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by Bragg with heavy reinforcements from Lee, Beauregard and Johnston. The military occupation of the lines prevent the transmission of particulars to-night. News from New Orleans says that the French had occupied Matamoras with 5500 troops. The feeling in regard to intervention is indicated by an advance of five per cent. on Confederate bonds.

Later From the North—Rosecrans' Account of the Battle in Georgia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—Northern papers of 21st received, but contain nothing of interest except the Yankee version of the first day's fight at Chickamauga. Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following summary: A dispatch from Rosecrans' army announces an engagement between his forces and those of the enemy near Crawfish Springs, Northwestern Georgia. The battle began at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, with attack by the enemy upon his left wing, under Thomas, composed of McCook and Crittenden's corps, the main portion of which were on a march at the time. The fighting was desperate. The enemy were repulsed and driven back a mile, but upon being reinforced regained their position, only to lose it again, being thrice beaten in the attack upon our left. At two o'clock they made a dash at our centre, composed of Van Cleve and Reynold's divisions. Van Cleve was obliged to fall back, thus breaking the centre, but Thomas on the left and Davis on the right, threw forward their forces and after a hard fight recovered the lost ground. Fighting on the extreme right was light.

The enemy were evidently intent upon going between us and Chattanooga. General engagement lasted till four o'clock. Palmer and Negley pushed forward and succeeded in re-establishing our line as it had been before on a parallel with and along the Chickamauga creek. Owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used. Our wounded are many. No General officers injured.—The fight was to be resumed yesterday. Gen. Lee is reported to be in command of the rebel forces.

GLORIOUS LITTLE FLORIDA.—By an estimate made by the Adjutant General of that State it appears that Florida has furnished 16,092 soldiers to the army of the Confederate States. The largest vote ever polled in this State was 12,898. Florida, then, has furnished to the Confederate army 3,194 troops in excess of her entire voting population. In the foregoing estimate are not included the men between forty and forty-five, recently called into service. These are flocking to the army daily, and would materially swell the estimate.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Mobile *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

"Last Saturday the enemy heavily shelled Grant's Pass. Our batteries made no reply." The pass alluded to is a channel between the main land below Mobile and Dauphin island, on which Fort Gaines is situated. The channel is the old steamboat route to New Orleans. The movement of the Yankees was a "feeler," to ascertain our defensive situation, in which purpose they were frustrated. It is evident, however, they will soon make movements against Mobile.

FOLLY OF REPINING.—It is the hyperbole of folly to complain of the impressment of horses and provisions at a juncture like this. Either the Confederate or Federals must have what we possess, and he who inveighs against the necessary action of our Government, whose wants are immediate and imperative, may well be suspected of want of reason or of fidelity to the cause of the South. If the anticipated collision of the opposing armies be deferred, the people of the South must, at any cost and suffering, furnish supplies to the armies of the South. It may become necessary to deprive the people of their whole supply of bacon, but even than they will be in better condition than if the Federals make an unresisted march through the country, burning our homes, desolating our fields, and with fire and sword converting the whole South into a desert waste. If Tennessee, which was exempted from the operations of the Proclamation liberating the negroes because of the supposed union proclivities of the people, has been subjected to barbarities unparallelled in the bloodiest annals of the world's history, what must Georgians and Alabamians expect? These States dragged Tennessee into the vortex of Revolution. Surely there can be none in the Gulf States so demented that even cowardice will excite hopes of security, when cowardice deprives the country of their services in the field, and surely citizens, who thus consult their own security and comfort by remaining at home, will not denounce the Government which to feed the army subjects them to privations heretofore unknown. We may well endure want and hunger now in order to sustain our army rather than lose everything that we value and love by permitting hunger to disband our forces in the field. Bread and water are luxuries among the unhappy people of Middle and West Tennessee.—*Knoxville Register.*

PRAYER FOR PEACE.

Our guardian angel hath taken flight,
The white-robed Angel of Peace;
From the turmoil of earth she fled in affright,
From a world of woe to a land of light,
O when will the turmoil cease!

When will the desolate homes be filled
By their scattered bands again?
O when will the mourner's wail be stilled?
Alas! for the hearts by the spoiler chilled,
The links in a broken chain.

When will the tearful eyes be dried,
Which o'er blighted hopes have wept?
Ah, the graves that are scattered far and wide,
Hold many a household's joy and pride,
For whom vigils lone are kept.

And still the noble, true and brave
Go forth to the sacrifice.
O, from the patriot's lowly grave,
From every spot where the willows wave,
Shall a voiceless prayer arise.

God of the widow and fatherless!
From Thee shall our succor come;
O deign to pity our deep distress,
Our mourning country again to bless,
And cheer each desolate home!

Then shall the spoiler's with'ring blight
And his vaunted power be o'er;
Then shall morning dawn on a starless night,
When the Angel Peace, from the realms of light,
Returns to our land once more.

Newbern, Ala., Aug. 30. C. L. S.

CORN STALK SYRUP.—Rev. Mr. Sweat presented us yesterday with a specimen of syrup, made at his place, near this city, from the juice of the corn stalks. It is a very excellant article of syrup, and for table use is not inferior to the best article of cane syrup.—Mr. Sweat informs us that it was made by the ordinary process, and that the yield of syrup in proportion to the quantity of juice is about the same as that of the Sorgho or Chinese sugar cane. The stalks from which it was made were cut before maturity, when the corn was fit for roasting ears.—*Savannah News.*

The Marietta paper mill, the largest establishment of the kind in the Confederacy, has been suspended for the want of laborers. The stoppage of an establishment of this magnitude and of this description is not merely an inconvenience, it is a positive misfortune, not only involving the people but the Government itself.

A PROMISE.—Speaking of Tennessee, the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th says: "The Confederacy will hear thunder from that region shortly. Let them wait it patiently." We hope it will sound different from any we have recently heard from that region."

TO CARPENTERS.

A CARPENTER IS WANTED TO DO A SMALL job of work, for which the highest price will be promptly paid. Call at the
Sept. 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

WANTED.

10,000 YARDS HOMESPUN. Apply to
E. C. CUTHBERT,
Sept. 17-1m* Graham, N. C.

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them.
Sept 21-1m

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

WANTED.

TO RENT OR BUY A SMALL TENEMENT IN THE business part of this city, with rooms suitable for a small family and store room attached, also a room in which to erect a small bakery.

Any one having such property to dispose of will do well to make early application at this office.
Sept 16-5t*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

MATCH HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 24TH INSTANT, IN front of our Sales Room, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, to the highest bidder, a No. 1 pair of well matched and well broke Horses; also an elegant Carriage, with set of Harness. The whole turn out is well known in this city. For information enquire of
OREECH & LITCHFORD,
Sept 21-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
July 4-tf THOS. D. HOGG,
Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.
WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.
Sept 19-td0 DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards,	Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.
Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address, J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the Ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the Ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 8, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
G. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS AD ministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail, anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf T. J. GARDNER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.			
One day	$1 00	One week	$5 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	42 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert E Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert J Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William S Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN OFF THE N. C. R. R. CARS AT the Raleigh Depot, last night, (20th inst.,) one carpet sack containing several pieces of clothing, for which the above reward will be given, if delivered at PROGRESS OFFICE, and no question asked.
Sept 23-2t* WILLIE HOLT.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square bulid and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a jinger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mdw* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$3 5
Week	18
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00.
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the PROGRESS should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the PROGRESS office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Something must be Done.

Something must be done to reduce the price of provisions or the currency will soon become worthless and the cause itself will be lost. It is folly to talk about restoring confidence in the currecy while corn, flour, bacon, &c., are advancing at the rate of 10 per cent. a day; nor will the man who gives or receives two dollars for a pound of bacon, or thirty to forty dollars a barrel for corn, consider it worth anything. The producers of the country are greatly to blame for the present starving prices, and unless they exhibit more patriotism and less avaricious selfishness the country will soon be overrun and their "truck" together with their lands and tenements will fall into the hands of our unrelenting enemy.

But we look for no returning sense of justice; no renewal of the waning lights of patrietism. Every man that makes a bushel of grain or raises a pound of meat will extort the last cent for it he can get, and prices will continue to advance. What then? We confess we see no way to improve matters unless the government, being the great purchaser, establish prices, and what its agents cannot buy at the schedule agreed on, *impress*. Bad management on the part of the agents of the Government has had much to do with the present high prices of all the necessaries of life. Last year when the Commissaries were buying bacon at 25 to 30 cents a pound the producer was perfectly satisfied with the price, and but for the agents of the Government bidding against each other, and the unrestricted speculation which was suffered to be carried on, the prices might have been kept at those figures; but it was no unusual thing to see persons representing themselves as the agents of the Government bidding against each other and thus running up the prices.

But it is not the past, but the future with which we have to do. The present prices demanded for meat and bread, leather, cloths, and articles that the people must have or suffer, are such as to demand that something be done and that quicky, for unless there be a change for the better, soon, brute force will assert its authority and demand its share of the physical comforts of the land; law and order will give way to anarchy and blood, and in such a state of demoralization the public enemy will find us an easy prey. We tell the people of North Carolina and the South that there is danger of the speedy fulfilment of our predictions, and that it is the duty of every patriot in the land to put his face against high prices. Let those who have provisions to spare set the example.

If the Government would fix the price of corn at one dollar a bushel and bacon at 20 cents a pound, and *press* from those who refuse to sell at those prices, and apply the same rule to all other supplies needed for the army, the danger to a great extent would be overcome; prices would decline in everything, less money would be in circulation because less would be required to support the army and prosecute the war, and it would be more valuable, because public confidence would be restored.

We make these suggestions with the hope that the attention of State and Confederate authorties will be called to the subject, and that something will be done, for we are thoroughly impressed that the present state of things cannot and will not last long. If provisions advance in price, for the next three months, with the rapidity that they have for the last few weeks, what every man has will be at the mercy of the mob. In the name of God let those who have it in their power to do so arrest such a state of affairs.

The Great Battle in Georgia.

There has been a great battle fought in Georgia but the smoke has not sufficiently cleared away to enable us to sum up results. We have no doubt but we have the best of the fight; in fact Gen. Bragg's dispatch assures us of the fact, but we fear that we shall not reap the fruits of a decisive victory. The latest dispatches are not as promising as we could wish, and the fight will in all probability be renewed with reinforcements on both sides. Our loss has been heavy—probably 8,000 to 10,000 men killed, wounded and missing. The list of killed and wounded officers is frightful, and when the details come in we must expect a mournful record.

Though we may have the best of the fighting, if we have to stop at Chattanooga and the enemy is allowed to rest quietly in our front and prepare for a renewal of the conflict, it is a great disaster. How many such victories before our army wil have been absorbed? Our condition demands decisive victories and without them we see no deliverance; for if we fall back and the enemy advance, all the time, our country must be overrun. We have no doubt but Gen. Bragg has made one of the best fights of the war, but if all the precious lives lost in the engagement will not ransom East Tennessee we fear the noble heroes have fallen to but little purpose.

We have taken many prisoners, cannon, small arms, &c., and the loss of the enemy is said to be far heavier than ours. The dispatches are rather vague, indefinite and unsatisfactory, but we shall have the details soon. The latest dispatches from the battlefield, up to this writing, do not lead us to conclude that the enemy had been routed, or that they were retreating even, but the impression prevailed there that the battle would be renewed again on Tuesday morning. The enemy had fallen back to the mountains for a better position, while we held the railroad between him and Chattanooga. It does not seem to be certain that we occupy Chattanooga, but that we are in a position to do so if it were desirable. Of Burnside and his force we hear nothing, nor do we know whether he had joined Rosecrans before the battle or not.

The telegraph will probably bring us additional news before we go to press and to that department of the paper we refer the reader for the latest.

THE RALEIGH MOBS.—We are informed by the best authority, that the charge in the Raleigh *Progress* of General Benning being privy to the sacking of the *Standard* office is a base falsehood, as that gentleman was sleeping when the act took place. We are also informed that the sacking was not committed by Georgia, but by North Carolina troops, who were on their way with Benning's brigade to arrest deserters. These men first proposed to sack the office, and succeeded in seducing the Georgians to join them. We have this statement from the very highest official authority, and would call the attention of North Carolinians to it.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

Gen. Benning may have been sleeping when the act was committed—in fact, we know very well that he could not be found; we know very well too that some of the men said he knew all about it and would not interfere if found. We expressed the hope in our first notice of the affair, and repeat now, that Gen. Benning will be able to clear himself of all knowledge of or complicity with the disgraceful affair. The assertion that North Carolina soldier led the mob is an infamous falsehood. It is thought that *civilians* belonging to North Carolina had a hand in arranging the plot and that it was done between here and Richmond, and we should not be surprised should an investigation of the affair prove this supposition to be corret, but no North Carolina soldiers was engaged in so disreputable an act; and it is no valid excuse for the Georgia soldiers that they were seduced into the damnable deed by some infamous characters, on account of their personal enmity to the victim.

We were not at all surprised to see this libel in the Atlanta papers, but we were surprised to see it reproduced in the Wilmington *Journal*, and that too after that paper had had time and opportunity to satisfy itself as to the facts in the matter. We trust that an early investigation of the matter will fasten the guilt of the whole proceedings where it belongs.

Cavalry Fight in Virginia.

There was a cavalry fight at Madison Court House, Va., on Tuesday, in which we fear the Confederates were worsted. Our forces fell back a few miles, but the telegraph gives no further particulars. Many think that Meade's army will advance soon and give Gen Lee battle. The season is passing away and soon Winter with its rain, mud, snow and ice will be upon them. What is to be done must be done soon. We have no doubt but Gen. Lee's brave boys would much prefer a fight now to settling down into winter quarters without one.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs Blacknall & Co., Kittrell's Springs, proposing to rent out a number of rooms, with fire places, to refugees or others, desiring pleasant quarters. Or the house would be rented to any one having the provisions and desiring to keep it. We advise those that are homeless to see or correspond with Messrs. B. & Co., at once, for their buildings present a rare chance for a comfortable home.

We invite attention to the advertisement of a gentleman in search of a situation for himself and wife, to teach. The advertiser is ready to exhibit satisfactory testimonials as to character, qualifications, &c.

JOB PRINTING.—Having material and workmen we can execute orders for job printing with dispatch, at the *Progress* office.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI, AND THE ALLIED INDIAN NATIONS.

At the invitation of the Lieutenant General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department we assemble at this place, with several of your Judges, Confederate Senators, and other distinguished citizens, to confer with him on the measures to be taken for the defence of our common cause. Those measures we do not particularise, as they had best be disclosed by the execution of them, and by the benefits they must produce. Coming to a thorough understanding with him, the members of the conference unanimously sustain the vigorous and decided policy he proposes to pursue.

We will not attempt to disguise the change in our position by the fall of our stronghold on the Mississippi river. Interrupting communication between the two sections of the Confederacy, it throws each mainly on its own resources. But the apprehensions of evil from this interruption have been greatly exaggerated. The warning given by the fall of New Orleans has not been unheeded, and the interval since that event has been used to develope the great resources of this department. We now are self-dependent, but also self-sustaining. With our own manufactories of cannon, arms, powder, and other munitions of war, with mines opened and factories established, with cotton as a basis for financial measures, and with abundance of food, we are able to conduct a vigorous defence, and seize occasions for offensive operations against the enemy. The immense extent of our territory, the uncertainty of navigating our rivers, the unwholesomeness of the regions through which our interior is approached, the difficulties of transportation on our roads, present immense obstacles to the advance of large armies of the enemy, with their cumbrous trains of luxurous supplies; small bodies will ignominiously fall in the attempt at our subjugation. To crush even his largest armies, we rely on the energy and skill of our military commanders, the zeal and activity of our civil authorities, the discipline and courage of our armies, and the vigorous, self-sacrificing patriotism of our whole people. There is everywhere to incite us to renewed efforts, nothing to justify despondency.

We are fortunate in the military chief of this Department. In the prime of life, of large experience, active, intelligent, and with the prestige of uniform success in his undertakings, he is guided by a profound respect for law and the constitutional rights of the citizens. Reposing full trust in him, we cordially commend him to your entire confidence and support. In view of the existing state of our affairs, he has been clothed with more than usual powers by the President, to be exercised within the bounds of the constitution and the law. Those just and legal powers he may have to exert, promptly and boldly, to their fullest extent, for the common good; in so doing he will receive the zealous support of every patriot. The entire military force and means in this Department should be liberally used for our protection whenever necessary. Some measures may inconvenience particular individuals, but we rely on their patriotism and good sense to produce a cheerful endurance of the hardships to be expected in a war for our very existence as a nation.

To organize and combine, without delay, the individual efforts of our citizens, to sustain our cause, we have formed, unofficially, a Committee of Public Safety, to be composed of the Executives, for the time being, of the States in this Department, and have selected the Governor of Missouri as present chairman thereof. By committee of correspondence and voluntary associations, in every parish and county, we hope to unite all our patriotic citizens in a vigorous support of the Confederate and State authorities, in defence of our families and homes. Let every one rally to the call, and promptly perfect an organization which will fill the Southern heart with renewed enthusiasm throughout the whole Department; let a patriotic press and clergy stimulate to exertion. Under the searching eye of a whole people aroused to ceaseless vigilance, the plots of secret foes will wither in the bud. By the wholesome influence, gentle and peaceful, but imposing, of an organized, all pervading, patriotic public opinion, the despondent will be inspired with fresh hope, the steadfast be nerved to heroic energy, the rapacious extortioner learn liberality, the selfish trimmer abandon his neutrality, and the vile traitor be cowed into the inaction of despair.

We address you in the true language of firm confidence in the final triumph of our cause, concealing nothing of our perils, exaggerating nothing of our hopes. Our powerful and haughty foes propose not only to coerce us into submission, but to despoil us of our whole property, and subject us to every species of ignominy. Base is he who would not continue to contend for our rights even when all shall be lost but honor. The capitalist must be liberal of his means, the speculator forego his gain, the straggler hasten to his regiment, every able-bodied man hold himself in readiness for military service; our women the glory of our race, tend the loom and even follow the plow: our boys guard the homes their fathers are defending on the frontier, and western skill and valor will prepare a San Jacinto defeat for every invading army that pollutes the soil of this Department. Unsurpassed in courage, intelligence and energy, you have only to arise your might and the enemy will be speadily driven back. Be true to yourselves, your past history, to your hopes of the future, and a baffled foe will gladly seek the peace which we war to obtain.

The enemy may dismiss all hopes that the Western section of the Confederacy will seek any destiny separate from that of our sisters east of the Mississippi. Attached to the Confederacy by community of race, institutions and interests, baptized in the blood we and they have poured out together, we desire no new political connexion. Let our Eastern Confederates do their duty; these States and our Indian allies will do theirs, and when our joint efforts shall have scoured our common safety, the remembrance of the danger from a temporary cessation of the intercourse will only strengthen the ties which bind us together. In the darkest hours of our history, the protection extended to us by Almighty God, has been so manifest as even to be acknowledged by candid foes.—Their victories have been to them as fruit turning to ashes on their lips; our defeats have been chastenings to improve us, and arouse our energies. On His help and our own right arms we steadfastly rely; counting on aid neither from the policy of neutral nations, nor from the distractions in the midst of our enemies, we look confidently forward to the day when these Thirteen Confederate States will in peace and safety occupy their rightful position among the Great Powers of the earth.

THO. O. MOORE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
F. B. LUBBOCK,
Governor of the State of Texas.
HARRIS FLANNAGIN,
Governor of the State of Arkansas.
THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Missouri.

Marshall, Texas, Aug. 18, 1863.

WHAT THE YANKEES ARE DOING FOR THE SLAVES OF THE SOUTH.—A friend sends us the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a former resident of Savannah, now in Havana. As our friend remarks in his note, it is another corroboration of the charge against the Yankees, that, whilst affecting to give liberty to the negro, they speculate on his condition and return him to slavery—slavery in the West Indies, where his condition, physically, socially, and morally, is ten-fold worse than that from which he has been seduced by the falsehood and villiany of his pretended friends. The poor negro, who had been beguiled by the seductive promises and pretences of the lying Yankee abolitionists of the North to leave his Southern master, his home and relatives, to find himself basely betrayed and sold into Cuban slavery, is, indeed, to be pittied, though even such a fate is preferable to the bitter experiences of the liberty which they promise him. Even as a Cuban slave, his condition would be better than that of the Northern free negro, the victim of Yankee cupidity, villiany and brutality. The following is the extract:

"While walking over in the city, examining the different sights, I was stooped and called by name. Looking round I saw a negro man, with hat off and a broad smile on his face. He told me he was from Savannah, that he had gone from there to the Yankees, and was after a time sent by them, with a good many others, and sold near this place (Havana). Asking what price they brought, he told me that he heard they were sold at from four to five hundred dollars a head. It seems that they bring but very few women. This boy says that there was but one woman for about every fifteen men."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—It has always been our opinion, that men who perform good deeds, shall not have their "light hid under a bushel"; that others may see their good works, and go and do likewise. We take pleasure in stating that R. F. Simonton, Esq., who owns a Tanyard near this place, for a length of time has supplied the families of soldiers with leather for shoes at half-price and will continue in future to do so; and we learn of many instances where Mr. Simonton has supplied leather for shoes to the poor free of charge. These good deeds Mr. Simonton is doing at his own cost, without remuneration or the hope of reward; while much of his time is being devoted, otherwise, to the public welfare. Many thousands of dollars are in this manner devoted to charity, and to render the families of our brave soldiers comfortable, by a patriotic and public spirited citizen moving in the quiet walks of life. A worthy example for all to follow.—*Iredell Express.*

Circular.

SUMMERVILLE, SAMPSON Co., N. C., August 25th, 1863.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN:—By the many solicitations of a number of the voters of said District, both in and out of the army, (more especially the soldiers,) I am induced to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States; not from any spirit of party feeling, which I think ought not to be cherished at this time by any one who loves the sunny South. While we are battling for our independence, we ought to stand united as a band of brothers, presenting an undivided front, until the great and glorious work is consummated which is to secure to us our civil rights.

That I was in favor of an early separation from the United States government, I do not pretend to deny. My course in the Legislature is well known. I will here give a few reasons for favoring an early seperation from the old government, it was in consequence of the frequent violation of the Constitution by the Northern people, who, for a series of years, disregarded our rights and showed a disposition to wrest from us our property in slaves, which they were first to introduce among us, for a valuable consideration, (for Northern men first introduced the traffic in African slaves in the colonies.) When they could no longer make their labor profitable, they then palmed them off on the South and became advocates for manumission; speculating on us and trying to cheat the devil at the same time. Should there be any impropriety in the transaction, but their feelings were not so much wrought upon as to give us the profits. Oh! how philanthropic at Southern expense. They have bid defiance to every remonstrance of ours for retributive justice.

I should consider it very bad taste, and extremely impolitic in us to endeavor to thrust ourselves upon a community, who, in every way possible, has evinced a disposition to slight us, that our company was unpleasant, and every attempt on our part to associate with them, treated with indifference, and were only our compatriots for the sake of gain. Could we longer remain with a people under such humiliating circumstances? I think not. What is wealth obtained in disgrace? They have clearly shown in the prosecution of this unholy war, that they never had any friendship for us, that their associations with us was from sinister motives; they have desecrated everything that was near and dear to us, nor have I heard the first voice from Northern men with Southern principles, say to their brothers sheathe your dagger, pause and reflect, but the whole Yankee nation urges a vigorous prosecution of the war, disciplining a race of men whom they sold to the South as slaves not only to kill their masters, but to immolate their wives and innocent babes to satiate their fiendish disposition and wild fanaticism. Is this not enough to harrow up the feelings of every Southerner and cause him to buckle on his armor to do or die?

Yet, I do not wish it understood that I intend to cast any reflection upon others who differed with me in sentiment, they had the same right to enjoy their opinion that I had mine, and it would be ungenerous in me to say because they were Union men at that time, that they were not then and are not now patriots and friends to the South, (as well as those who favored early separation from the old Government,) when thousands of them together with those who favored secession, are profusely pouring out their heart's blood on the battle-field in defence of Southern rights.

We may wrangle a little with each other at home, but this disputations arises principally from a spirit of emulation for fear one will do more to promote the Southern cause than another—not from any unpatriotic motive. Never were a people more united and determined to establish their Independence than the Southern people are now, and if the Yankees think to subjugate us in consequence of any division of sentiment or that we will submit to any other than an honorable peace, they are very much deluded; something like man and wife, who quarrel occasionally themselves, but the good woman does not allow the third party to interfere.

We have passed the Ordinance of Secession; no use in cavaling aboat it now, if we were so disposed, and if we were to disagree a little among ourselves, we would not let Bill Seward know it, for it was by an anti-Masonic meeting held at Baltimore in September, 1831, that said Billy was brought into public life—therefore he is not worthy to be trusted with our secrets, and for divers other good causes and reasons, we ought not to trust him, we wish aur Grand Lodge purely Southern, and the chief corner stone Independence. He would not be a suitable architect on such a fabric. Let us go forth as one in sentiment, feeling and spirit, with a determination to establish our Independence among the nations of the earth, if it be the will of God, and by our valor we can accomplish it.

I feel proud of the good Old North State—never have troops done themselves more credit on the battle field and fought more bravely than hers. They have won for themselves imperishable renown—they are modest and unassuming, law loving and law abiding, ever mindful that we are contending for republican principles, and at all times ready to maintain the rights of the civilian and put down tyranny.

Who would not be proud of such a people?

Fellow-citizens, our liberality as well as our patriotism must be tested. War necessarily brings on heavy taxation for its support, therefore we should make up our minds to meet it like loyal citizens.

Yet a tax bill should have as little ambiguity about it as possible. The people will be better satisfied and more readily pay a tax when they understand the provisions of a tax bill, than when it is couched in doubtful language.

I must confess that I have objections to that portion of the Revenue Law which adopts the tithing system—an old Jewish mode of taxation—taking one-tenth of the produce of the farmer and planter to be paid in kind instead of money. If tax was paid in money instead of produce the tax payer would know at once the precise amount he had to pay; it would prevent fraud, save expense and trouble, obviate all difficulties, be the fairest and most equitable plan. There would be no necessity of employing so many in the collection of the taxes; direct taxation would be the best from a principle of economy, if nothing else. I hope we have common sense enough to originate a tax bill without copying the old Jewish law. Every neighborhood has its peculiar manners and customs which suit the inhabitants best. So have nations their peculiarities, and I trust we will not be ashamed of the South if she has hers. Let us then adopt measures that are best calculated to promote our interest and happiness as a people and nation.

"But woe unto you, Pharisees, for ye tithe mint and rue, and all manner of herbs."

I have endeavored throughout my legislative course to avoid supporting any measure which was in my opinion calculated to cause a collision between the Government of the Confederate States and our own State, believing that it would have a tendency to weaken our cause, and, too, having the utmost confidence in President Davis, believing him to be an honest and able statesman and a gallant soldier, with firmness and decision of character, which are rare qualities to be combined in one man, and shall continue to support his administration so long as in my humble judgment he continues to administer the Government with the ability and fidelity that he has heretofore done—ever remembering that even-handed justice is due and should be meted out to North Carolina, which will not be likely to escape the vigilance of our able and patriotic Governor Z. B. Vance, who deserves the commendation of the good citizens of North Carolina for his defence in their behalf.

Fellow-citizens in the Army: it would be ungrateful in the extreme were I not to return you my heartfelt thanks for the very handsome support you gave me two years ago for Congress, although unsuccessful, which was to be attributed more to my limited acquaintance in the District than anything else. The State having been re-districted, my county (Sampson) was thrown among counties entirely different from the old District, therefore, I, being a stranger, it was necessarry, for success, that I should have canvassed the District in order to become acquainted; which I did not do, it being no time for electioneering I thought; but amends was made in part, if not entirely, for my defeat, by the citizen soldiers of my own Country, who knew me best, and who elected me to the Senate of N. Carolina without my being a candidate—an honor equal, if not greater, than to have been elected to Congress; for which mark of respect they have my lasting gratitude.—Nor have I ever been unmindful of the toils, fatigues and privations that the brave and patriotic soldiers have had to undergo in order that our country's freedom might be established. I have spent a good deal of time with the soldiers since the commencement of the war—visited many hospitals—and I know something of their sufferings and wants.

I was taught, in early life, to respect the soldier, yes, my mother taught me to do so. (She having a brother who breasted the storm of leaden hail in the Revolutionary War, and whose remains were entomed in the family grave-yard of my native place, and near where I now live.) It is to my mother then, and not me, that the soldier is indebted for the regard that I entertain for him, and whatever I may have done to redound to his benefit.

Please allow me here to digress a little, in order that I may return my thanks to the soldier of Goldsboro', for the complimentary manner in which he was pleased to speak of my course in regard to the war, in an article which appeared in the State Journal, over the signature of "A Soldier." Said article bearing date 31st of August, 1863, in which he remarked as follows: "That in the beginning of this unholy war, my exertions in keeping back the invading foe from our homes and firesides had been untiring, and not less persevering in the cause, and though unable to shoulder the musket and undergo the hardships of the camp and march that I had sent forth three of my sons. (I can say to the soldier that five of the family have gone, two of whom have been severely wounded,) to battle with the enemy in a sister State—that my sympathies had ever been with the soldier, and for my efforts in his behalf the soldier need only refer to the Records of our last and previous Legislatures."

"With them." In a postscript to the article alluded to above, said soldier was pleased to speak of my name in connexion with the late brave and gallant Capt. W. Houston, (saying that he, the soldier,) "had stated previous to Capt. Houston's death if I intended to become a candidate—that my reply was I desired a communication with Capt. Houston, as we had never been enemies—thus leaving him to infer that both of us would not run." It is true I was a warm friend of Capt. Houston; I thought he was a patriotic, noble and generous-hearted gentleman; no one regrets his death more than J. He always received my hearty support whenever it opportunity offered. We never had the opportunity of having the conference above alluded to, nor do I think that I should have opposed him if an opportunity had offered for me to have held a conference with him, and he had signified to me that he was desirous to run, although I had said I intended to be a candidate ever since the last election—nor was I induced to make this declaration from any unkind feeling towards the present incumbent, for he is a gentleman for whom I have ever entertained the highest regard; but I thought as I do now, that it was an improper time to hold Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates, that at any time they are calculated to produce heartburnings, which by all means should be avoided now. While our great struggle for Independence is going on we need our united strength, and ought not to allow any movement to be made in our ranks that would be calculated to thwart our great effort for freedom; besides many of the soldiers are away from home, battling to compel the relentless foe, that they have no voice or participation in such Conventions, consequently they are left entirely under the control of wily politicians, who may select a private for office, but divide the loaves and fishes among themselves.

Fellow-citizens, should you elect me, what I lack in ability, I will endeavor to make up by industry, perseverance, zeal, and strict attention to every measure that may be best calculated to promote your individual happiness and the prosperity of the Confederate States. I am in the South, right or wrong, elected or not. I regret exceedingly that I cannot visit you between now and the election, but this is no time for canvassing, no time for verbosity, but for action—who could do it unless his heart be as hard as adamant, when every dispatch brings news of the death of some brave soldier who has sacrificed his life on the bloody field in defence of the Southern cause—our efforts should be made for the promotion of our Independence, instead of any political preferment.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS I. FAISON.

Sept 24-1t

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civil station, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till forbid and send bills to this office.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November.

Sept 8-tc

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress.

Aug 27-tc

We are authorized to say that THOMAS FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district.

Sept 7-tc

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, the election to be held in November next.

Aug 8-tc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY in me or confinement in Jail, of my boy ALFRED, who ran away during my absence from Raleigh, about the middle of August. Said boy is 16 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender, is nearly black, has a sly look when speaking, has a conspicuous scar on his under lip, has tried to pass for a free boy; probably has forged papers. If arrested beyond the limits of Wake County or at any of the camps, in addition to the above reward I will pay all travelling expenses.

Sept 24-1o THADDEUS McGEE.

$50 REWARD.—LOST.

MY POCKET BOOK, YESTERDAY, BETWEEN the corner of the street near Mr. Barringer's residence and the bridge on the Holleman road, contained about One Hundred Dollars in 10's and 20's Confederate bills; my exemption papers, signed by A. Landon; some notes and other valuable papers. I offer fifty dollars reward for the delivery of said property at this office.

Sept 24-2t* T. J. GREEN.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, FARM, CROP, STOCK AND UTENSILS, NEAR LOUISBURG, N. C.

WE WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30th of September, on the premises, one mile and a half from Louisburg, N. C., one hundred Negroes, also the Farm, consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres, and the Crop, Utensils and Stock.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

C. W. SKINNER,
Sept 24-td T. E. SKINNER.

CATTLE ESTRAY.

ONE BLACK COW AND ONE RED AND WHITE Steer, came to my place near Boon Hill, Johnston county, about four months since. The cow is marked with a crop in the right ear and an under square in the other; the Steer is marked with an underslope in the right ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Sept 24-5t* A. M. ROGERS.

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out to such fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-10t* Kittrell's Springs.

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN AND Wife, as Teachers. Address Teacher, care of Progress Office, stating salary, &c.

Sept 24-

CONFEDERATE TAX!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL attend, with the assessors at my office, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd days of October next, for the purpose of receiving quarterly returns and the taxes due thereon, from the following persons, occupations and trades, viz: Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Brewers, Butchers, Bakers, Commission Merchants and Commercial Brokers, Cattle Brokers, Confectioners, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists and Wholesale Dealers. A double tax will be required of all persons failing to make returns and paying the tax.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Sept 23-tlo Collector for Wake County.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54.

Sept 23-tf

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted. Highest market price paid. Wax and Tallow Candles always on hand.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 23-12t*. Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.

WANTED THREE GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO work on buildings and furnaces at C. S. Medical Laboratory, near Lincolnton, N. C. Apply to

GEORGE FINCH, Architect.
Lincolnton, N. C.